

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S  
UNITED STATES & CANADA

B 1

U.S. SAYS USSR BLOCKING GENEVA ARMS TALKS PROGRESS

0W220946 Beijing XINHUA in English 0937 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Washington, July 21 (XINHUA) -- A high-ranking U.S. official today accused the Soviet Union of "putting on the brakes" at the Geneva arms control talks and declared that the United States will not "succumb" to Soviet attempts to get an agreement that is not in the interests of the West.

In a commentary carried in THE NEW YORK TIMES, U.S. chief arms negotiator Max Kampelman asserted that in recent weeks, the Soviet effort in Geneva to work out an agreement "has come to a virtual halt" not only in terms of intermediate-range forces (INF), but also in the negotiations on strategic arms (START).

He charged that the Soviets have "raised the last-minute issue of the German Pershings (missiles)" and "held back vital details of their position on verification".

"They have refused not only to face up to the key remaining issues in INF, but they are not addressing START reductions or seriously facing the other central elements in our relationship," he said.

Kampelman defended, among other things, U.S. insistence that it be allowed to retain 100 warheads on medium-range missiles in Alaska after concluding an INF treaty. He said that the problem was the result of Soviet refusal to eliminate medium-range weapons globally.

If the Soviet Union agrees to a "global zero", he said, then the problem would "disappear".

Kampelman told Moscow that while the United States is ready to address the remaining differences in a "constructive manner", it will "not succumb to last-minute Soviet tactics designed to produce agreements not in our security interests".

"The Soviets should not miscalculate," he warned.

U.S. Lauds USSR Acceptance

0W230618 Beijing XINHUA in English 0610 GMT 23 Jul 87

["U.S. Welcomes Soviet Acceptance of "Global Double Zero" Option on Medium- and Shorter-range Missiles" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, July 22 (XINHUA) -- The United States today welcomed Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's announcement on eliminating the two superpowers' medium- and shorter-range missiles.

"We welcome reports of Soviet acceptance of the President's proposal for the global elimination of U.S. and Soviet longer-range INF missiles initially made in November of 1981," White House Spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said in a statement issued late this afternoon.

He said Gorbachev also indicated that he is prepared to agree to the global elimination of shorter-range INF missiles. The United States made such a proposal on June 16, he recalled.

The latest Soviet announcement "gives us some reason for encouragement in terms of a final treaty agreement, as well as a possible summit" between Reagan and Gorbachev, Fitzwater said.

But he cautioned that similar Soviet statements in the past have been later coupled with "unacceptable conditions". "We, therefore, look forward to seeing their official statement at the Geneva negotiation."

In an interview with the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA, published by the official Soviet TASS news agency today, Gorbachev announced that the Soviet Union is prepared to destroy all its medium-range missiles including those in its Asian territory, "provided the United States does the same".

PAPER VIEWS U.S. CONGRESS' 'INTERFERENCE'

HK220953 Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZI BAO in Chinese 3 Jul 87 p 4

[Article by Xuan Yu (6513 1342): "Moves Running Counter to International Law -- Recently the U.S. Congress Interfered Successively in Other Countries' Internal Affairs"]

[Text] The U.S. Congress recently approved bills wantonly interfering in the internal affairs of China, Romania, Panama, and other countries, thereby producing an evil impact and arousing condemnation and opposition in these countries.

On 18 June, the U.S. House of Representatives approved two amendment bills on so-called "human rights in the People's Republic of China" and "infringement by the People's Republic of China upon human rights in Xizang," arbitrarily vilifying China by asserting that freedom of speech and publication provided by the Chinese Constitution "is not respected," that freedom of travel and the right to organize trade unions "are strictly restricted," and that China "forces its rule on Xizang by means of military power." The bills even went so far as to rave that "thousands of temples in Xizang have been destroyed" and that "political upheavals, imprisonment, and great famines have left over 1 million people dead." To crown everything, the amendment bills brazenly clamored that the United States "hopes to provide moral support for the struggle for freedom and justice in the People's Republic of China."

On these moves, a spokesman for the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs solemnly pointed out that these two bills distorted the present situation in China, wantonly interfered in China's internal affairs, and harmed the feelings of the Chinese people. The spokesman expressed strong indignation and dissatisfaction at these moves.

On 26 June, some U.S. senators vilified Romania by saying that the country trampled on human rights, suppressed religious activities, and restricted personal freedom. They also criticized Romania for persisting in a Stalinist stand. For this reason, the U.S. Senate carried a trade amendment bill by vote of 57 to 36 suspending the most-favored-nation status of Romania for half a year.

The Romanian side immediately condemned the United States for "its intolerable interference in Romania's internal affairs and its violation of the norm for mutual respect between nations," and pointed out that "it resolutely refuses to accept interference in Romania's internal affairs and pressure and restrictions placed on the relations between Romania and other countries."

On 26 June, the Senate also carried, by a vote of 84 to 2, a bill demanding that the Panamanian Government end its violation of human rights, hold free elections, and investigate the soldiers who had been accused. The bill even pressed the Panamanian Government to dismiss Noriega, commander of the National Guard. In addition, without the approval of the Panamanian side, the United States quietly increased the number of soldiers stationed in the Canal Zone.

On that day the Panamanian president summoned the Panamanian ambassador to the United States. On 28 June, the Panamanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a note to the U.S. Government protesting strongly against U.S. interference in Panama's internal affairs. The note pointed out that the decision taken by the U.S. Senate "is a threat to Panama's sovereignty and independence" and that "if the United States once again uses imperialist words and policies we deem outdated, Panama will once again raise the banner of liberation and anticolonialism." On 26 June the Panamanian Assembly approved a resolution condemning U.S. "interfering aggression." The people staged anti-U.S. demonstrations.

The above instances have a common characteristic, that is, the U.S. Congress interferes in other countries' internal affairs under the banner of "protecting human rights." As everyone is aware, human rights are not abstract, and manifest themselves in a different manner with different countries and systems. As to how a citizen of a country should enjoy his rights and what measures should be taken to ensure the exercising of his rights, these are utterly internal affairs of the country, and no other country has the right to interfere. Article 7 in Chapter 2 of the "UN Charter" provides that "This chapter is not entitled to authorize the UN to interfere in any affair within the jurisdiction of other countries." Even the UN has no right to interfere in other countries' internal affairs. But the U.S. Congress, being merely a legislative organization of the country, has interfered in affairs within the jurisdiction of other countries. People cannot help saying that this is trampling on the above international norm.

What is more serious is that some members of the U.S. Congress have gone so far as to incite "democratic forces" of other countries to carry out a "struggle" aimed at overthrowing the state power of these countries. They have even encouraged the use of political, economic, and military pressure against other countries. Article 4 in Chapter 2 of the "UN Charter" stresses: "No member nation is allowed to use threats or force in international relations, nor is it allowed to harm other nations or their territorial integrity and political independence." The bills approved by the U.S. Congress have seriously violated this important norm in relations between countries. Apart from gaining no benefit from its interference in other countries' internal affairs, the U.S. Congress has violated international law. Not only has this harmed U.S. relations with other countries, it is also detrimental to the prestige and image of the United States. This is something which gives much food for thought to the people in power in the United States.

#### CHANGCHUN AUTO PLANT SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH CHRYSLER

OW211632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1548 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] Beijing, July 21 (XINHUA) -- The first automobile works of Changchun, one of China's largest auto manufacturers, today signed an agreement with Chrysler Motors Corporation of the United States on importing technology, machinery and equipment to manufacture Chrysler four-cylinder engines.

The agreement stipulates that the Chrysler Motors Corporation will provide the first automobile works of Changchun with its complete four-cylinder engine technology for 2.2 and 2.5 liter engines, including future technological advances. Chrysler will also provide technology for 1.8 liter engines.

The first automobile works of Changchun is purchasing 48 major pieces of machinery from Chrysler Motors that will assist them to produce 150,000 four-cylinder engines a year in the first stage of production, with the final target of 300,000 annual capacity.

In addition to the equipment, Chrysler is providing engineering, design and manufacturing technology for four-cylinder engines.

The first automobile works of Changchun will build a new plant in Changchun to house the Chrysler engine production machinery. It is expected that the plant will begin operation in the second half of 1989.

Chrysler will maintain its capability to produce over one million four-cylinder engines annually with the existing Chrysler engine lines in the United States and a four-cylinder engine operation in Mexico.

The document was signed by Geng Zhaojie, director of the first automobile works, and Robert A. Lutz, executive vice-president of Chrysler.

Zou Jiahua, minister in charge of the State Machine-Building Industrial Commission, attended the signing ceremony.

A reception was given by Geng Zhaojie and Lutz after the signing ceremony.

#### Executive Meets Li Peng

OW221444 Beijing XINHUA in English 1433 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] Beidaihe, July 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng met with Robert A. Lutz, executive vice-president of Chrysler Motors Corporation of the United States, and his party here today.

Li congratulated Chrysler on its concluding an agreement on cooperation with the first automobile works of Changchun, adding that it is of significance for the growth of China's auto industry and bilateral cooperation.

Lutz said the technology of producing four-cylinder engines Chrysler is transferring to China is being used by Chrysler itself. He expressed the hope that bilateral cooperation will be successful. With the development of China's economy, Lutz said, its auto markets will possibly become one of the largest in the world at the beginning of the next century. He said it is Chrysler's hope that it will help develop China's auto industry through its cooperation with the first automobile works of Changchun.

Li Peng said at present China will do its best to develop heavy- or light-duty trucks including limousines. But, he said, China should mainly make its own efforts to produce limousines, instead of relying solely on importing and assembling.

Lutz said Chrysler is willing to further cooperate with the first automobile works of Changchun on the basis of engine production techniques.

The meeting was followed by a dinner given by Li Peng.

USSR READY TO 'ACCOMODATE ASIAN COUNTRIES' ON INF

OW230002 Beijing XINHUA in English 2343 GMT 22 Jul 87

["Gorbachev: Moscow Ready To Reach Agreement With U.S. on Worldwide Elimination of INF" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 22 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev today said his country is prepared to reach an agreement with the United States on eliminating their medium- and shorter-range missiles not only in Europe but also in Asia. He said the Soviet Union is prepared to do this "in an effort to accommodate the Asian countries and take into account their concerns."

The Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to remove their medium-range missiles from Europe, and each side maintains 100 nuclear warheads to be deployed respectively in the Asian part of the Soviet Union and U.S. territory.

Asian countries are against the deal and demand that the two superpowers also eliminate their medium-range missiles in Asia.

NATO defense ministers also proposed at a meeting held in May that the Soviet Union remove all its SS-20 missiles from Asia and the superpowers eliminate all their medium-range missiles.

In an interview with Burhanuddin Mohammad Diah, publisher and editor-in-chief of the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA, Gorbachev said the Soviet leadership has considered the Asian countries' wishes "with all seriousness and responsibility" and Moscow is now prepared to agree to eliminate all of its medium-range missiles in the Asian part of the country as well. Gorbachev added that his country is prepared to do this, "provided, of course, that the United States does the same."

"Shorter-range missiles will also be eliminated," Gorbachev said in the interview which was broadcast by the Soviet Central Television and the official news agency TASS tonight.

"In other words, we will proceed from the concept of a global double zero," he said.

The Soviet leader told Burhanuddin Mohammad Diah in the Kremlin that this time the Soviet Union does not link the concept with the U.S. nuclear presence in South Korea, the Philippines and on Diego Garcia, the Indian Ocean. "We would like to hope, though, that it, at least, will not grow," Gorbachev said.

In a speech made on May 20 Gorbachev said his country would agree to dismantle all its 100 medium-range missiles in Asia if Washington withdraws its nuclear weapons from Asia.

USSR'S VOSS MEETS PRC DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

OW230245 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] August Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, met on 21 July in Moscow with a delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society, headed by Lin Zhaonan, member of the board of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. Voss and Lin Zhaonan expressed satisfactions with the broadening of contacts between public organizations of the two countries.

COMMENTARY ON 'NEW DEVELOPMENT' IN ROK SITUATION

SK210853 Beijing International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Unattributed commentary: "The New Development of the South Korean Situation"]

[Text] South Korea's Chon Tu-hwan has not only declared recently that he will accept the proposal for a direct presidential election system, but also nominated No Tae-u to be his replacement as the DJP [Democratic Justice Party] president.

As a result, the dispute between the ruling and opposition parties has been relaxed to some extent. However, this is nothing but an outward phenomenon and a new struggle is being waged behind the scenes. In other words, the South Korean ruling circles have merely changed their tactics to maintain their rule in South Korea, leaving the basic policy intact. In particular, the following phenomena are alarming:

On 29 June, No Tae-u, chairman of South Korea's DJP, made an 8-point proposal to Chon Tu-hwan, including a direct presidential election system and stated that if Chon Tu-hwan did not promise to accept these proposals, he would resign from all positions.

Thus, Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u attempted to pretend that they had confronted each other. On 1 July, Chon Tu-hwan made a so-called special statement after holding long secret talks with No Tae-u and declared that he fully accepts No Tae-u's proposals.

In addition, Sigur, a special U.S. presidential envoy, came to Seoul on 23 June and conveyed the so-called intention of the U.S. Government to those concerned. Before leaving Seoul he made a so-called prediction that the South Korean situation would bring about great change toward democratization.

On 27 June, the U.S. Senate passed a resolution urging the South Korea authorities to hold a so-called free and fair election. One of the major newspapers in Seoul pointed out that the U.S. Government authorities are trying to hastily come out from behind the scenes.

All this shows that the 8-point proposal is a drama fabricated by Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u and that the United States is the behind-the-scenes manipulator. Their purpose in doing this is to open a way for the era of No Tae-u after that of Chon Tu-hwan by enhancing No Tae-u's popularity.

After shifting their tactics, the South Korean authorities began to push ahead with their existing policy in full force to win victory in the direct election. They hastily formed a 5-man team to compete with the opposition party in connection with the issue of constitutional revision. Following this, they have accelerated preparations for the election.

On 10 July, Chon Tu-hwan resigned from the DJP presidency and nominated No Tae-u to be acting president. On July 13, Chon Tu-hwan reshuffled the cabinet on a large scale. He dismissed Yi Han-ki, who held the post of prime minister for only 47 days, and nine other cabinet members, including the defense and home ministers.

Included in the members of the newly formed so-called neutral cabinet, are Kim Chong-yol, prime minister, Chong Ho-yong, defense minister, and Chong Kwan-yong, home minister. Among them, there are figures who include a former ambassador to the United States and persons who formerly held important posts, such as defense minister and Army chief of staff.

Some are good friends of Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u from their early days as Army officers.

On 14 July, No Tae-u not only reorganized the key posts of the DJP, but also decided recently to elect a new party president. Meanwhile, Lilley, U.S. Ambassador to Seoul, frequently held secret talks with leaders of both the ruling and opposition parties.

Other opposition political circles in Seoul are also making preparations for the forthcoming competition. The Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], the largest opposition party, organized a special committee for constitutional revision. Kim Yong-sam, the RDP president, solemnly stated that he has never said before that he will not participate in the presidential election.

As his political rights were recovered, Kim Tae-chung declared the cancellation of his 17 July remarks that he would not participate in the presidential competition. Their party has accepted a number of recently-released political prisoners to cope with the new situation in which the president will be directly elected, and is actively discussing the issue of Kim Tae-chung's entry into the party. This party has also decided to drastically reform its structure.

The opposition party has not only sponsored but also actively participated in the 1-million-person funeral for the late student Yi Han-yol. In addition, the opposition parties are continuously pressing the authorities while strongly demanding the resignation of the new cabinet.

The dispute between the ruling and opposition parties in South Korea today is being focused on how to revise the Constitution; on the number of years of the president's term of office; on whether or not the system of reelecting the president should be implemented; on whether the presidential system or parliamentary cabinet system should be adopted; and on how the direct election system should be implemented.

Both parties are carrying out their activities in the hope that their negotiations will be finalized by the end of September. The change in tactics on any side of the ruling and opposition parties will exercise great influence on the overall development of the situation. It is still difficult for one to judge who will win in the new struggle.

#### SIGUR SAYS U.S. NEUTRAL IN SOUTH KOREAN ELECTION

OW221214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 22 Jul 87

[Text] New York, July 21 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Government does not favor any particular party or candidate in the upcoming presidential election in South Korea, a senior U.S. official repeated here today.

Gaston J. Sigur, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, said at a meeting this evening organized by the New York-based foreign policy association that the U.S. will lend "full support, unqualified, to the South Korean people and to whichever candidate they choose to be their next president in an open and fair election."

Sigur made his remarks after South Korea's ruling and opposition parties began talks about a new constitution that will set the rules for a direct presidential election scheduled for December.

While Sigur mentioned U.S. "neutrality" policy on South Korean election, he ignored the fact that his country deployed some forty thousand troops in the southern part of Korean peninsula and it always play an important role in the South Korean affairs.

On the situation in the Korean peninsula as a whole, he said that the U.S. is calling on both the North and South to resume their dialogue to achieve their objectives.

Referring to the summer Olympic Games to be held in Seoul next year, Sigur said that the U.S. Government stands ready to send American athletes to participate in the games, including those events to be held in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

#### SINO-JAPANESE ASTRONOMY PROJECT SCHEDULED

OW230215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Shanghai, July 23 (XINHUA) -- The first balloon outfitted for space observation through Sino-Japanese cooperation will be released July 24 from Kagoshima on Japan's Kyushu Island.

It is expected to pass over Shanghai at noon the same day, then travel across Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Anhui Provinces at the instructions of ground tracking stations.

Ye Shuhua, director of the Shanghai observatory, told XINHUA today that four such long-distance balloon flying experiments will be conducted July 24, 27, 30 and August 3.

The Japanese side will be in charge of sending off the balloons and the Chinese side will receive them, as well as the baskets carrying instruments.

The research topics include infrared observations of the Milky Way.

The balloons are 15,000 to 60,000 cubic meters, and the flight altitude will be between 29,000 and 35,000 meters.

NEWS ANALYSIS VIEWS U.S. ESCORTS IN GULF

OW201454 Beijing XINHUA in English 1426 GMT 20 Jul 87

["News Analysis: U.S. To Begin Escorting Kuwaiti Tankers Amid Mounting Tension (Huang Jianming)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Kuwait, July 20 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Navy will begin to escort Kuwaiti tankers in the troubled waters of the Gulf Wednesday defying domestic warnings and threats from Iran.

Kuwait said Sunday the only deep-water channel leading to its main oil terminal, Al-Ahmadi, is now completely cleared of mines, a prelude to the U.S. operation.

Kuwaiti supertanker Al-Rekkah and the natural gas carrier Al-Managuish are to hoist the U.S. flag and start a 625 mile voyage Wednesday from the Strait of Hormuz at the southern tip of the Gulf to Kuwait at the other end, under U.S. naval escort.

Kuwait has registered 11 of its oil tankers in the United States, entitling them to the U.S. naval protection against Iranian attacks. Some congressmen fear such an operation might plunge the U.S. into the Gulf conflict, now in its seventh year.

The U.S. will protect the shipment of 20 percent of Kuwait's crude, 50 percent of its petro-chemical products and 100 percent of its liquified natural gas out of the Gulf.

With this move, Washington could risk direct confrontation with Iran and further involvement in the Gulf. Iran has declared that it would not back down against superpowers' military presence in the Gulf, with 810,000 Iranian volunteers standing by.

"We will point part of our artillery at the yankees and take American captives -- their hands on their heads in humiliation." Iranian spokesman Hashemi-Rafsanjani said Friday.

Observers believe that both the United States and Iran are moving cautiously to head off any direct confrontation.

A Western diplomat here said although Washington has warned it would launch pre-emptive strikes at Iranian bases, it is not yet clear under what circumstances the Americans would act and how far they would go.

On July 9, Washington said it would not retaliate for the Iranian attack on the U.S. tanker "Peconic." In response Tehran announced it would not strike at U.S. or Kuwaiti vessels if Iraq does the same.

President Ronald Reagan recently sent a special envoy to Damascus to mend relations with Syria. It is believed that Reagan aims to persuade Syria, who has been backing Iran in the Iran-Iraq war, to mediate between Washington and Tehran.

Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' visited Tehran last week and conveyed to the Iranian leaders the U.S. hope that a military showdown could be staved off after the U.S. naval escort begins.

The Syrian minister also visited Saudi Arabia and Kuwait which have reportedly agreed to try to persuade Iraq to stop the raids on Iranian tankers as the first step to ending the Gulf war.

The United States postponed the escort plan for Kuwaiti tankers from mid- to the end of July when the U.N. Security Council is expected to adopt a resolution calling for an immediate ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war. Washington would risk less if Iraq responds to the call by stopping its attack on Iranian oil export installations and Iran carries out its pledge that it would not strike at U.S. or Kuwaiti vessels if Iraq stops its attack against Iranian oil targets.

Observers predicted that Iraq will hail such a resolution but it would fall far short of Iran's expectation. Iran, demanding any such resolution identify Iraq as aggressor and accuse Iraqi President Saddam Husayn of guilt in perpetuating the war, is bound to reject the U.N. resolution.

Iran favours an end to the attacks on Gulf shipping but has vowed to continue the war with Iraq until Iraqi President Saddam Husayn is toppled.

The U.S. and Kuwait have agreed to limit the scale of the operation by phasing out escorts for the 11 Kuwaiti tankers and reducing the number of shuttles of the tankers between the Strait of Hormuz and the Kuwaiti port of Al-Ahmadi.

Nevertheless, the possibility of an incident can not be ruled out. Iran has confirmed the deployment of anti-sea [as received] missiles along its coast. Revolutionary commandoes aboard speedboats have carried out hit-and-run attacks on vessels sailing to or from Kuwait.

Observers also believe that Iran will continue mining the water way. With such a move, Iran hoped to avoid a direct confrontation with the U.S. and serve its aim to blockade Kuwait's outlet. Four tankers including the Soviet tanker Marshal Chuikov have hit mines off the Kuwaiti coast since mid-May.

If a military confrontation breaks out between Iran and the U.S., the Soviet Union would not stand idle. Moscow has demanded the U.S. naval forces withdraw from the Gulf, but Washington said it would not let the Soviets control the West's life line.

The Gulf countries, the Arab League and the United Nations have never given up their efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the Gulf war, the root cause of the Gulf tension, although no substantial progress has been made so far.

HSIN WAN PAO VIEWS CPC CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

HK211005 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 21 Jul 87 p 1

["New Talk" column: "The Beidaihe Conference and the 13th Party Congress"]

[Text] According to reports from Beijing this morning, Deng Xiaoping and other leaders have arrived in Beidaihe. The summer resort will once again become the focus of people's attention, because some important meetings will be held there and some major decisions and arrangements concerning party and state affairs will be made.

Because the 13th CPC National Congress will be held in autumn this year, the Beidaihe meetings will be more noticeable. It is said that the documents and programs to be deliberated and approved by the coming party congress have been drafted and will be submitted to the top leadership for further discussion and revision. They will be handled by the Beidaihe meetings and then passed to the departments concerned for final discussion and revision, and will be officially put forth at the 13th Party Congress.

According to the reports from Beijing, the central leaders began to go to Beidaihe one after another 10 days ago, and they have now all arrived. Then, responsible people from various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions will also go to Beidaihe in the next few days. A work conference for 3 or 4 days will first be held. They will then return to their localities. Another meeting will be held by the end of this month or early next month.

According to this arrangement, at the first work conference, the basic conditions and draft documents will be presented, and the local responsible people will take these things back for discussion and to gather local cadres' opinions for another official meeting in Beidaihe.

If this is the case, the provincial and municipal leaders will be very busy in late July, and some noticeable message will be known next month.

In the past few months, people's discussions concentrated mainly on three things, which are believed to be the main subjects of the Beidaihe meetings and the 13th Party Congress.

The first is reaffirmation of the reform and opening-up policy. This has been shown in the recent speeches by Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang to some foreign visitors. The republication of Deng Xiaoping's 1980 speech and the publication of the full text of Zhao Ziyang's speech on 13 May this year also demonstrate the determination of the leadership.

This is related to the attempt of a small number of people to disturb reform and opening up by advocating "leftism" in the first 6 months of this year. These people tried to extend the struggle against liberalization to the economic field and even called for a "second round of setting right the guiding principles." Publication of the speeches by Deng and Zhao was obviously aimed at countering the "leftist" wind to stabilize the general situation. Now we will wait and see how this small number of people behave at the Beidaihe meetings.

The second thing is political structural reform. Deng Xiaoping has mentioned many times when meeting with foreign visitors that this will be the main subject of the 13th Party Congress; this was also mentioned by Zhao Ziyang during his visit to Eastern Europe. Political structural reform is taken as "self-improvement" of the socialist system, and this indicates that political reform will not change the nature of the socialist system and will rely on the socialist system itself. So, it will not rely on external forces and have no relations with "Westernization."

The political structural reform will involve the issues of separating the party and the government, devolving powers, streamlining the administrative structure, and raising work efficiency, and its basic purpose is to reform the party and state leadership system, overcome bureaucratism, raise the work efficiency of administrative organs, and fully arouse the initiative and creativity of all people and institutions.

The third thing is the personnel arrangement of the 13th Party Congress. Earlier this year, some people advocated that the leading bodies should include old, middle-aged, and young people, and this gave rise to some misunderstanding. The rejuvenation of leading bodies is now again emphasized and remains a major part of the political structural reform.

The Beidaihe meetings this year will make major policy and personnel decisions which will have great influence in the 1990's (or even for a longer period of time), and they are certain to attract people's attention both at home and abroad.

#### EXCLUSIVE REPORT ON CPC DEPARTMENTS RESHUFFLE

HK220735 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING in Chinese No 178, 16 Jul 87 pp 14-17

[ "Exclusive report" by Jen Ming-yan (0117 2494 3601): "Inside Story of Reshuffle in Important CPC Departments" -- first 5 paragraphs are KUANG CHIAO CHING introduction]

[Text] Recently, Cao Zhi [2580 1807] was appointed deputy director of the Research Office of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, which is responsible for providing materials and plans for the CPC top level to work out major policy decisions.

Yao Yilin took over the post of minister of the "Planning Commission," but routine work is still under the care of the three deputies.

Song Ping took up the post of head of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, and the two new deputy heads were appointed. They will play a "quite important" role in the days to come.

Wei Jianxig was transferred to head the Supervision Ministry. He will take forceful measures to oppose bureaucratism.

After the 13th CPC National Congress, large numbers of new hands will be promoted, indicating that great changes will take place in China's political and economic fields.

## Do Not Take Cao Zhi for Zeng Zhi [subhead]

Recently, news has been spreading abroad that Zeng Zhi, widow of the late CPC high-ranking officials Tao Zhu, has taken the post of deputy director of the policy study office of the CPC Central Committee. In its "News Analysis" column, a Hong Kong magazine reported: "Zeng Zhi, a fellow traveller of Zhao Ziyang, was once an assistant to Wei Jianxing. She is wife of the late Chinese official Tao Zhu. When Tao Zhu was secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, Zhao Ziyang worked under him. People who know the inside story said that it is quite possible that Zeng Zhi will replace Deng Liqun, who is extremely conservative, to head the policy research office."

In Beijing, I talked about this to a friend who was in the know, and he was cowed with laughter.

It is true that recently a new deputy director was appointed by the Research Office of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee (not the policy study office of the CPC Central Committee), but this deputy director is Cao Zhi, a male, and not Zeng Zhi. Cao Zhi had been working in the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee for many years and was promoted from the post of bureau chief to the post of deputy head of this department some years ago. He does not have any special relations with Tao Zhu and Zhao Ziyang. As to Zeng Zhi, the widow of Tao Zhu, she was also once a bureau chief in the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, but she has already retired from her post due to old age.

"The characters 'Cao' and 'Zeng' are much alike in Chinese, but they do not refer to the same person." My friend continued: "It is really too bold to make the 'analysis' before facts are clarified!"

## The Position of the Research Office of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee Is Very Important [subhead]

I learned from some friends in Beijing that it had been a tortuous course to appoint the new deputy director of the research office of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee.

The first person who was recommended for this post was Fang Weizhong, present vice minister of the State Planning Commission. Fang Weizhong, who is still under 60, has been engaging in economic work for a long time and is much appreciated by Chen Yun, the senior cadre and member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC. It was said that when discussing the matter of transfer, Chen Yun proposed that it was better for Fang Weizhong to remain at his original post in the State Planning Commission. Then, the relevant department began to look for other qualified candidates for this post. It so happened that at that time, some changes took place in the leading body of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee. Thus, Cao Zhi was finally transferred to this post.

The Research Office of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee is a very important organ, which is responsible for providing materials and plans for the CPC top level to work out major policy decisions. It has a great influence on the changes in the political atmosphere in Beijing's Zhongnanhai. Deng Liqun has been director of this research office for a long time. In September 1985, after the 12th CPC National Congress, the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee was reorganized. The then General Secretary Hu Yaobang suggested that Wang Zhaoguo, who was the youngest, be appointed director of this office. But this was turned down by some powerful members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau. [paragraph continues]

There are hundreds of staff in the research office, including some specialists who are familiar with the situations in various fields. For example, Chen Yong, who has become well-known abroad since publishing a long article in HONGQI to criticize Liu Zaifu's literature and art theory, is a senior research fellow in this office, who is responsible for the research on literature and art problems. After the struggle to oppose bourgeois liberalization was launched, this office collected much material, which attracted much attention of the CPC's top leaders. This time, Cao Zhi was appointed deputy director of this office. What is its significance? Some friends in Beijing said that it is still too early to make an analysis of it at present.

#### Great Reshuffle in the Leading Bodies of Central Organizations [subhead]

Various quarters in Beijing have also attached great importance to the changes in the leading body of the CPC Organization Department, because it is a very important department in charge of the personnel affairs of the CPC. Senior cadres of the CPC, such as Chen Yun and Peng Zhen, were also appointed heads of this department earlier. During the "Cultural Revolution," the "gang of four" and their followers framed up a case of the so-called "61-person renegade clique" and used it to persecute other CPC leaders. They put An Ziwen, the then head of the CPC Organization Department, in jail so as to take over the power of this important organization and to make use of personal files to persecute dissidents and promote their followers. After the downfall of the "gang of four," Hu Yaobang took over the leadership power of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee on 12 October 1977 and began to make efforts to redress unjust, false, and wrong cases. As a result, a number of veteran cadres who had been persecuted were rehabilitated and resumed their work. Since then, the post of head of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee has been taken successively by Song Renqiong, Qiao Shi, and Wei Jianxing.

Compared with his predecessors, Wei Jianxing, who has just left his post, is not so well-known in the CPC. He is over 50 and was originally director of a large factory in northeast China. Then he was transferred to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. He did quite well there and was then promoted to head the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee. Perhaps because he is younger both in age and in seniority, he has been doing his work quietly and seldom speaks in public.

When the struggle to oppose bourgeois liberalization was going on, Zhu Houze, then head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, was transferred from his post. It was also widely known at that time that Wei Jianxing would also be dismissed from his post. Later some authoritative sources revealed that Wei Jianxing had not made any mistakes and would continue to head the organization department. At the same time, an organizational work group was established at the top level of the CPC, which was headed by Qiao Shi. Wei Jianxing was also a member of this group. Thus, there was no more news about the reshuffle in the leading body of the Organization Department of the CPC.

Recently, Song Ping succeeded Wei Jianxing to head the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee. Some people said that he was suggested by a certain senior official of the CPC. His reason was that it is more suitable to have someone more senior to head this department, which concerns the arrangement of personnel affairs at the top level. Since this senior official insisted on his suggestion, Song Ping, who is already over 70, was then transferred to this department from the State Planning Commission.

## Who Will Be the Successor to Song Ping? [subhead]

Song Ping studied in Qinghua University when he was young. He was an active participant in the "December 9" Movement. During the War of Resistance Against Japan, he worked in the "Zhou Mansion" (the office of Zhou Enlai, representative of the CPC) in Chongqing, and was in charge of the internal work of XINHUA RIBAO. Later, he engaged in economic work in northeast China. After being transferred to the State Planning Commission in Beijing, he was promoted step by step to the post of vice minister. He was once transferred to Gansu Province and appointed secretary of the provincial CPC Committee. In June 1983, he was appointed by the Sixth NPC to state councilor and concurrently minister of the State Planning Commission. This position is as important as a vice premier.

Some people in Beijing who know the inside story said that although Song Ping is capable and experienced, he is too old. Therefore, he will not take charge of many concrete jobs after taking up the new post and will not hold this post too long. At the same time, two new deputies were appointed, one is Liu, and the other is Meng. These two persons are not well-known in the party and have not been appointed to senior leading posts before. But it is believed that they have extraordinary backgrounds and will play a considerably great role in the future. But who will be the successor to Song Ping? This is a question that merits our attention.

## The Post of Minister of the Supervision Ministry Left Vacant for Several Months Before the Candidate Is Selected [subhead]

Wei Jianxing was appointed Director of the Supervision Ministry after being transferred from the Organization Department. The Supervision Ministry has been established by the State Council for several months, but the post of minister left vacant for a long time. In April this year, it was once said that Xu Shijie, former secretary of the Guangzhou City CPC Committee, was nominated for this post. Later due to unknown reasons, it did not come true. Then Wei Jianxing was appointed to the post, and his assistant, former deputy director of the Organization Department, was also transferred to the same ministry and took up the post as vice minister. Another vice minister is Xu Qing, former vice minister of the State Planning Commission.

At the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee held at the end of 1978, the CPC decided to establish a commission for discipline inspection to implement the Party Constitution and other regulations and to deal with cases of violation of discipline and law within the Party. However, quite a few CPC members are also working on government posts, and it is not appropriate to check their dereliction of duty through an organ of the Party. It is more inappropriate to supervise the work of non-Party government officials through Party organs. The CPC has repeatedly declared that separation between the Party and government administration is an important principle for reform of the political structure. It is undoubtedly imperative to establish supervisory organs for the governments at various levels. Recently, some serious events have happened in China, such as the great fire at Daxinganling and a series of production and traffic accidents as well as large quantities of unclaimed import equipment. This shows that bureaucratism still seriously exists in the governments at various levels. It seems that tasks will be very heavy for Wei Jianxing after his transfer.

## No New Changes Will Take Place in the Work of the Planning Commission [subhead]

When Song Ping was minister of the State Planning Commission, many concrete jobs were done by his three deputies: Liu Suinian, Fang Weizhong, and Gan Ziyu. However, since the State Planning Commission plays a harmonious and guiding role in the economic work of various ministries and provinces, no one but a senior official who enjoys high prestige can take up the post as the minister. The first minister of this commission was Li Fuchun, one of the CPC's founders and former vice premier of the State Council; the second minister was Yu Qiuli, who was much appreciated by Mao Zedong and who was well-known throughout the country; Yao Yilin was the third minister, and he took up this post in August 1980 after he was appointed vice premier of the State Council in July 1977; and Song Ping was appointed to this post in June 1983 when he was at the same time appointed state councilor. Because the three vice ministers in the State Planning Commission were not prestigious enough to be promoted to vice premiers, after Song Ping left his post it was decided that the post of minister be taken by Yao Yilin. but people who know the inside story said that concrete jobs will continue to be handled by the three vice ministers, and there will be no great changes in this respect.

**Greater Changes in Personnel Affairs Are Expected To Be Known After the 13th CPC National Congress [subhead]**

After the antiliberalization drive was launched, some people at home and abroad thought there would be a great reshuffle in the leading organs of the CPC and Chinese Government. Judging from the current developments, to avoid unnecessary shocks in society the top level of the CPC has adopted a very cautious attitude toward personnel changes. This is good for setting people's minds at rest.

The 13th CPC National Congress will be held very soon. Recently, authoritative people in Beijing have repeatedly emphasized the importance of further making the leading bodies younger. It can thus be expected that some old people will retire from their posts and large numbers of young and capable people will be promoted. There will also be some changes in personnel affairs for other reasons. The personnel arrangement at this congress is regarded by various quarters as an important symbol of future development in mainland China. At present, there are all kinds of rumors among people. It is very difficult to know the real situation. We must wait until the whole truth comes out.

**ARTICLE REVIEWS BEIJING'S 'MAJOR DECISION'**

HK221551 Hong Kong KUANG CHIAO CHING in Chinese No 178, 16 Jul 87 pp 6-9

[Article by Chiang Wei-wen (3068 0251 2429): "Major Decision at a Crucial Moment in Beijing"]

[Text] With the convention of the 13th CPC National Congress drawing closer day by day, the preparatory work for the congress has reached a moment of crucial importance.

**The First Draft of the Report to the 13th CPC National Congress Has Been Completed [subhead]**

According to informed sources from Beijing, the first draft of the report to the 13th CPC National Congress was completed as early as May. In keeping with Deng Xiaoping's suggestions, the drafting group made some amendments to the draft report and submitted the revised draft separately to people in the higher echelons of the CPC for suggestions for further revision.

**Deng Xiaoping Takes Personnel Arrangements Into His Own Hands, the "5-Member Group" is Expanded** [subhead]

The deliberation of the personnel arrangements for the 13th CPC National Congress is being accelerated. It has been rumored that the related group previously led by Bo Yibo has been expanded and put under the direct control of Deng Xiaoping. All items of preparatory work in the two fields are expected to be in place very soon. They will be finished in a full Central Committee session to be held in Beidaihe this summer. Prior to the session, a small-scale meeting will be held for deliberations in Lushan or elsewhere.

**Bo Yibo Takes Charge of All Details of Personnel Arrangements** [subhead]

The preparatory work of the 13th CPC National Congress is closely bound up with the development of China's situation. To gain a thorough understanding of certain aspects of the situation, it is necessary to trace back to the 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee held in September of last year.

The 6th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee adopted the resolution concerning the building of spiritual civilization, a resolution widely discussed at home and abroad, and decided to hold its 13th National Congress in 1987. At that time the CPC Political Bureau decided that Zhao Ziyang should take charge of the drafting of the political report. However, there were no clear definitions on what personnel arrangements to be discussed.

After the event, Hu Yaobang thought that as General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, he should assume the responsibility for the preparatory work of the 13th CPC National Congress. Hence, he began to work out plans and to set forth his own tentative ideas for the deliberation of personnel arrangements. It has been reported that his assumptions were unacceptable to some senior statesmen in the CPC. Therefore, they accused Hu Yaobang of exceeding his power in taking charge of the work of personnel arrangements presumptuously and without going through collective discussion. After discussion, it was decided that Bo Yibo, who had retired to the second line, would take charge of the personnel affairs of the 13th CPC National Congress instead of Hu Yaobang who was still working in the front line.

Hence, the preparatory work for the 13th CPC National Congress was started with Zhao Ziyang and Bo Yibo in charge of their own work.

**Zhao Ziyang Takes Charge of Drafting the Political Report** [subhead]

To draw up the political report, Zhao Ziyang formed a group with Bao Tong, his secretary and currently Vice Minister in Charge of the State Commission for Restructuring Economic System, in charge. Members of the group are mostly middle-aged intellectuals and theoreticians who are fairly enthusiastic about reform.

Although a struggle against liberalization was waged on the mainland at the beginning of this year, these scholars were fully aware that adherence to the four cardinal principles and persistence in the two basic points of the line pursued since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee -- a line marked by reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the domestic economy -- are mutually supportive rather than contradictory. Therefore, in drafting the political report, they still displayed the spirit of reform, opening up, and economic invigoration.

**Zheng Bijiap, Hu Yaobang's Speech Writer, Joins the "Drafting Group" [subhead]**

It is worthwhile mentioning that a new member was added to the group last spring. Though not widely known, this new member attracted people's attention. He turned out to be Hu Yaobang's speech writer, named Zheng Bijian. In the last few years, whenever Hu Yaobang wanted to draw up any speeches or documents, he would most likely let Zheng do the actual writing. On Hu's foreign visits, Zheng was a member of the former's entourage in the capacity of "special assistant." With the resignation of Hu Yaobang, Zheng Bijian had to rest at home. It has been reported that Zhao Ziyang learned of this matter by chance and said: "In making proper use of personnel, we should not follow the practice of every new sovereign bringing his own courtiers." Then he let Zheng join the drafting group, assuming certain responsibility.

**Deng Xiaoping Calls For Prominence for Combating "Leftism" in the Report [subhead]**

The first draft of the political report was completed in late May. After reading the draft, Deng Xiaoping more or less approved the basic contents of the draft and said that it was obvious that we should continue to push ahead with reform and that further improvements should be made since the draft was written in a somewhat dull and uninteresting fashion. On the issue of political structural reform, Deng Xiaoping stressed high efficiency and the connection between democracy and the legal system. In conclusion, Deng Xiaoping dealt with the problem of combating "leftism." He said that since "leftist" habits in the party are deep-rooted, it is difficult to get rid of them. Rightist deviations can be checked rapidly once discovered but more often than not, "leftism" impedes the progress of our work. Therefore, he pointed out: As far as the exposition of the initial stage of socialism is concerned, combating and correcting "leftism" must form the essentials of the report.

**The Draft of the Political Report to the 13th CPC National Congress Is Composed of Seven Parts [subhead]**

Despite its limited readership, the main contents of the draft of the political report revised in accordance with Deng Xiaoping's suggestions have been widely circulated in academic circles in Beijing. According to one of the reporter's friends, the draft report, divided into seven parts, deals with the achievements made so far in reform and the orientation of future reforms and with the deepened reform of the economic structure and the outline of the reform of the political structure. Its quintessence is exposition of China's being in the initial stage of socialism.

**Exposition on the Initial Stage of Socialism [subhead]**

In the eyes of many people abroad, the exposition of the mainland being in the initial stage of socialism seems to be a purely academic discussion and it has nothing much to do with real life. However, my friend said in explanation: As far as the CPC is concerned, this is an important question which has a great bearing on the current basic policies and work in all fields, because the CPC is building socialism with Marxist theory as the guide. Moreover, socialism expounded in Marxist classics is a mature and perfect socialism. With public ownership and the principle of distribution according to work being practiced on the mainland, China has the essential characteristics of socialism but its economy does not yet have the nature required by such a stage of socialism. In other words, China is still in the initial stage of socialism. Clarification of this point has great significance. [paragraph continues]

On the one hand, this will help people understand the root causes for some problems and defects in the current economic and political life and create conditions for solving once and for all these problems and defects through going all out to develop the productive forces, thus making their confidence firmer in socialism and on the other, more importantly, the CPC will formulate its policies in light of the actual conditions of China's present stage of historical development rather than mechanically copy the expositions of Marxist classics as we did before. In this way, "leftist" mistakes can be avoided.

"Since there are no such expositions in the books, what you have done goes against the orientation of socialism. This is the habitual way in which people who have seriously succumbed to 'leftist' addiction attack reform. It is so devastating that even reform enthusiasts will be made speechless." My friend said: "Now the reform enthusiasts are able to answer this charge. Things are different since we are still in the initial stage of socialism. Therefore, we should not completely and indiscriminately copy what was said in the books. Hence, it will not be easy for those people to oppose reform."

The essentials of the political report to the 13th CPC National Congress have been successively disclosed in the publications. Deng Xiaoping's August 1980 speech republished by the CPC newspapers on 1 July is an outline of the reform of the political structure. Therefore, the atmosphere of the incoming congress can already be gauged before its convention.

**The Formula of Combining Young, Middle-Aged, and Old Cadres Will No Longer Be Applicable [subhead]**

The discussion on personnel arrangements for the 13th CPC National Congress seems to be much more complicated than expected.

A 5-member group was formed with Bo Yibo in charge. The group set up an office in Shanxi and started its work last fall. The names of its members have never been made public. One source says Wang Zhen and Wang Heshou are included in the group and another source says the other two members are Yao Yiliin and Gao Yang. However, it is difficult to confirm the sources. Those who do work in specific fields mostly come from the Central Organization Department. According to an official at the propaganda departments, Deng Liqun, non-group member, often went to the office in Shanxi to discuss problems last spring.

The discussion of related personnel is of course a matter of absolute confidentiality. After the struggle against liberalization was launched and Hu Yaobang resigned his office, there were various theories circulating at home and abroad on the personnel arrangements for the 13th CPC National Congress. That was most likely wishful thinking and therefore, cannot reflect the 5-member group's intentions. What is certain is that Bo Yibo made a speech in Tianjin last spring, reiterating the principle of "combining young, middle-aged, and old cadres" which had not been spoken of for quite some time. However, in terms of the current situation, this reaffirmation is but a reflection of the 5-member group's tentative ideas on the personnel arrangements.

While the sessions of this year's NPC and CPPCC national committees were in progress, at a news conference of Chinese and foreign journalists held on 28 March, a Hong Kong reporter asked if the "combination of young, middle-aged, and old cadres" as advocated by Bo Yibo meant there was a drastic change in the policy of reducing the average age of cadres. [paragraph continues]

At that time, Yao Yilin gave a negative answer, explaining: "Reducing the average age of cadres is not antagonistic to the concept of combining young, middle-aged, and old cadres." However, the reaffirmation of the principle of "combining young, middle-aged, and old cadres" is bound to lead people to misunderstanding that the policy of abolishing the life-long tenure system and implementing a retirement system has changed. It was probably because of this that the CPC issued a restricted circular, as reported, calling for stopping the future use of the formula of "combining young, middle-aged, and old cadres."

#### Deng Xiaoping Personally Takes Up Personnel Arrangements [subhead]

On the issue of reducing the average age of cadres, when meeting the Tanzanian President on 8 March, Deng Xiaoping stated that the policy of reducing the average age of cadres would continue to be implemented and he reiterated the policy on many occasions when he met foreign guests later on. When meeting Junya Yano, chairman of the Japanese Komeito in early June, Deng Xiaoping again related reducing the average age of cadres to combating "leftism." He said: "The lessons drawn by our veteran cadres are lessons from the "left." On no account must we underestimate the force of habit. It is just because of this that we should reduce the average age of members of our leading bodies."

Deng Xiaoping said to Yano that he was determined to quit the party's Central Political Bureau. He said: "People in the same age group as me should withdraw from the top echelons of leadership." However, he indicated that he would retain one of the two posts he currently holds, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission and chairman of the Military Commission so that he could continue to play his part.

These remarks of Deng Xiaoping are being widely discussed abroad. The above-mentioned contents of his remarks have not yet been published in mainland publications. Nevertheless, some political whispers were circulating along these lines in Beijing. One theory says, the 5-member group in charge of the personnel affairs of the 13th CPC National Congress has been expanded with a few more younger members included and all the work is under Deng Xiaoping's direct control.

The simultaneous occurrence of these two events must be said to be reasonable, because it is impossible for Bo Yibo to make arrangements for the withdrawal of people in the same age group as Deng Xiaoping from the top echelons of party leadership. This job must be taken up by Deng Xiaoping himself if it is to succeed.

#### Revise the Party Constitution To Ensure the Successful Exercise of Collective Leadership [subhead]

If Deng Xiaoping does quit the party's Central Political Bureau and retain one of the other two posts, there will be a question of revising the Party Constitution. According to the current Party Constitution, like the party's General Secretary, the chairman of the party's Central Advisory Commission and the Central Military Commission, and the First Secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection must be members of the Standing Committee of the Central Political Bureau.

The 13th CPC National Congress will make some amendments to the party Constitution. This was rumored in Beijing as early as the beginning of this year. At that time, when conveying information about the "party-line meeting" held for Hu Yaobang, Bo Yibo proposed that we do a good job in the CPC's democratic centralism and collective leadership while Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, and Li Xiannian are still living and in good health. [paragraph continues]

Well-informed sources point out that the current Constitution of the CPC stipulates that the Central Political Bureau and its Standing Committee exercise the functions and powers of the Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau is the force at the core leading the whole regular work of the CPC, the Central Secretariat attends to the day-to-day work of the Central Committee under the direction of the Political Bureau and its Standing Committee and at the same time stipulates that the General Secretary is responsible for convening the meetings of the Political Bureau and its Standing Committee and presides over the work of the Secretariat. In the last few years, the Political Bureau and its Standing Committee have in reality become "second-line" organs as most of their members are so old that they find it difficult to attend meetings and discuss matters and the party's policymaking on its regular work and the implementation of its policies is carried out by the Secretariat. Such being the case, there were some objective reasons for Hu Yaobang's actions which were later condemned as monopolizing power. Therefore, it is believed that apart from gradually reducing the average age of members of the Political Bureau and its Standing Committee, it is still necessary to make a clear definition, in the Party Constitution, on the limits of authority of the General Secretary who is also a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau to ensure a really good job can be done in democratic centralism and collective leadership.

#### **Leading Bodies Must Accord With the Requirements of the Line of Reform [subhead]**

Once Deng Xiaoping's determination becomes a reality, some senior party members of the same age as Deng Xiaoping, such as Chen Yun, Li Xiannian, and Peng Zhen are bound to withdraw simultaneously from the Political Bureau. Who will then fill the vacancies? It is estimated that Zhao Ziyang, Wan Li, Yang Shangkun, and Yao Yilin will become members of the new Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and the new members of the Political Bureau as discussed by people include Song Ping who just assumed the post of director of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, Gao Yang who was assigned as president of the Central Party School not long ago from the older generation of cadres, Song Jian, currently a middle-aged member of the State Science and Technology Commission, and some middle-aged party secretaries of major provinces and municipalities, and Li Tieying, representing younger cadres, who recently succeeded Zhao Ziyang as Minister in Charge of the State Commission for Restructuring Economic System. There is another theory saying that Hu Yaobang will cease to be member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau but will stay on in the Political Bureau, in charge of some work.

When meeting Hong Kong members of the Basic Law Drafting Committee, Deng Xiaoping hinted that Zhao Ziyang would assume the post of the General Secretary. Moreover, it was also rumored that Deng Xiaoping personally discussed his view on the matter with Zhao Ziyang. Recently there was wide speculation that Wan Li would hold the post of the Premier of the State Council. In his recent meetings with foreign guests, Deng Xiaoping highly praised the administrative achievements of Zhao Ziyang and Wan Li. This may be a hint. However, in Beijing, rumor also has it that Yao Yilin could replace the present Premier of the State Council.

#### **LI PENG CALLS ON ANHUI GOVERNMENT TO COMBAT FLOOD**

OW220559 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] Areas in the upper reaches of the Huai He and the central district in northern Anhui registered heavy or torrential rainfall between and 14 and 20 July.

At 1300 on 21 July, the water level at the Wang Jia Dam, along the Huai He, exceeded the danger mark, rising to 27.33 meters. On the evening of 20 July, the Anhui Provincial Government called on various localities along the Huai He to organize cadres and the broad masses to take prompt action to guard against rising floodwaters in various sectors of the Huai He, and immediately report to the authorities any crisis arising, in order to ensure safety along the Huai He during the flood season.

On the evening of 20 July, Vice Premier Li Peng called the provincial government by phone and made inquiries about the flood situation. He called on all flood-control regions along the Huai He to make preparations and notify the areas concerned if action to discharge the floodwaters are deemed necessary.

Currently, the various relevant departments in Anhui Province have mobilized, and the transportation departments are dispatching large numbers of vessels to help in shipping flood-control materials. The provincial Military District has mobilized militiamen in various localities along the Huai He to strictly guard against the rising floodwaters. Large amounts of diesel oil, chemical fertilizer, gasoline, lumber, and other flood-control materials have been sent to various prefectures, cities, and counties, and distribution of these materials is being made by the departments concerned. Arrangements are also being made to help the people in areas threatened by floodwaters to move to safe regions.

The Dabieshan Water Reservoir has established a strict responsibility system and made active preparations to discharge floodwater.

#### ZHANG AIPING URGES PEOPLE TO BE MILITARILY AWARE

0W230145 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1025 GMT 22 Jul 87

[By reporter Xu Jingyue]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jul (XINHUA) -- "WEI LAI JUN GUAN CONG SHU" [2607 0171 6511 1351 0654 2579, BOOK SERIES FOR FUTURE MILITARY OFFICERS], China's first set of full-sized books on general military knowledge, was recently published and put on sale across the nation. At a ceremony held today to present this book series to representatives of PLA heroes and models, Zhang Aiping, minister of national defense, called for the popularizing of military knowledge and paying greater attention to national defense.

Zhang Aiping said: Improving the military knowledge of people throughout the country and enhancing their understanding of national defense have great significance in strengthening our national defense. Safeguarding the motherland and resisting foreign aggression are the sacred duty of every citizen. To carry out this sacred duty, we must study, and thoroughly understand, basic military knowledge. This is also an important way to strengthen national defense. Writing and publishing reading material on general military knowledge is greatly needed and has brilliant prospects.

Yang Deshi, chief of staff of the PLA, wrote the inscription "The Cradle for Military Officers" for the book series.

The book series comprises 30 books, and was published by the Sichuan Shaonian Ertong Publishing House, under the supervision of the Chengdu Military Region. First publication of the book series included six books respectively dealing with nuclear warfare, artillery armor, air warfare, espionage, and special units.

OFFICIAL REPORTS STEADY ECONOMIC GROWTH

OW170846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Beijing, July 17 (XINHUA) -- China maintained steady economic growth in the first half of this year, with increasing industrial production, a good harvest of summer rice and oil-bearing crops, a brisk market and a decrease in foreign trade deficit, a Chinese official said here today.

Zhang Zhongji, spokesman for the State Statistical Bureau, made the broad evaluation of the country's economic development at a press conference attended by Chinese and foreign correspondents.

He said that the total social supply increased and the demand slackened and the national income increased some 10 percent over the same period last year thanks to the drive of increasing production while improving cost efficiency and of increasing income while reducing expenditure.

The country's industrial output value came to 492.7 billion yuan in the first six months of this year, a 15 percent increase over the same period last year, or completing 51.6 percent of the yearly plan, he said, adding that the growth of light industry topped that of heavy industry.

Since the beginning of this year, Zhang Zhongji said, the output of fast sellers of light and textile industries and aid-agriculture goods have increased rapidly, while the production of those goods which are not in big demand has been limited.

This has resulted in a 6.5 percent increase of the tax industrial enterprises turned over to the state in January-June this year compared with the same period last year.

The spokesman said that various goods reported rises in their sales. The retail sales volume in the first six months was 276.2 billion yuan, a 17.5 percent increase over the same period last year.

According to statistics provided by the Customs Department, Zhang said, the export volume in the first half of this year was 16.6 billion U.S. dollars, a 24.3 percent increase over the same period last year. Imports reached 18.6 billion U.S. dollars, a decrease of 6.2 percent.

Since the beginning of this year, a number of construction projects have been completed and gone into operation.

These projects included units with a combined generating capacity of 1.18 million kw, oil wells with a total production capacity of 4.48 million tons and coal mines with an aggregate production capacity of 750,000 tons.

The official said China's urban economic reform had made fresh advances, with 37.8 percent of small state-run industrial enterprises and some large and medium-sized enterprises implementing the contract responsibility system in various forms against eight percent at the end of last year. Half of the small-sized state-run enterprises practiced some form of reform based on ownership by the collective, or individual or based on leasing.

Zhang admitted, there are still some "unsteady factors" in the first half of this year though the economic situation is generally good.

These factors include a 1.7 percent decrease in the planned national revenue compared with the same period last year, the out-of-plan capital construction was not effectively controlled and the price of some goods in short supply went up. He called on the relevant departments to take measures to ensure more healthy development of the national economy.

#### JINGJI CANKAO REPORT ON FARMLAND DECREASE

HK200820 Beijing JINGJI CANKAO in Chinese 2 Jul 87 p 1

[Report by Cao Bo (2580 3134): "China's Farmland Decreases at an Annual Rate of 8.17 Million Mu"]

[Text] Here is an astonishing figure: China's farmland has decreased at an annual rate of 8.17 million mu over the last 30 years, equivalent to reduction of the entire farmland in Fujian Province in 3 years.

Our country has a large population but a limited area of farmland. As a survey reveals, China's per capita possession of farmland is only 1.5 mu, hardly equal to one-third of the world level. From 1957 to 1980, various types of production and construction led to the reduction of the country's farmland by 500 million mu. During the same period, the area of wasteland reclaimed was registered at 320 million mu, making the adverse balance 180 million mu. Over the last few years, farmland has been decreasing by even a larger margin: 15.13 million mu in 1985 and 9.6 million mu in 1986.

The main cause of this reduction is the excessive occupation of farmland as a result of the readjustment of the rural production structure. Occupation of farmland as a result of the readjustment of the rural production structure accounts for 75 percent of the reduction rate, whereas occupation of farmland for nonagricultural construction accounts for about 25 percent of the reduction rate. Therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries and the State Land Administration Bureau recently issued a joint circular demanding strict control over occupation of farmland in the course of readjusting the rural production structure.

The circular points out the necessity of strictly forbidding the practice of digging fish ponds, planting fruit trees, and growing forest trees on farmland that has been contracted out for crop production. This basic regulation on agriculture must be implemented for a long time. Strict control should be exercised over the area for growing ramie, and efforts should be made to grow it in a planned way. Those who continue to dig fish ponds, plant fruit trees, and grow forest trees on the contracted farmland after the announcement of this circular should be fined and advised to restore crop production within a set time. Those who cannot restore crop production on farmland that has been used for the above purposes are required to pay the cost for cultivating the farmland, apart from delivering grain and oil according to the procurement task specified in the contract. The circular stresses that the money obtained from the fine and from compensation for the cultivation cost should be used for farmland restoration and the development of grain production.

FUJIAN'S CHEN HEADS SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION GROUP

OW220815 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] The provincial party committee recently inaugurated its leading group in charge of spiritual civilization. Chen Guangyi was appointed to head the group, and Jia Qinglin and He Shaochuan were named as deputy heads. Zhang Yumin, Cai Ninglin, and Chen Mingyi are members of the group. An office in charge of spiritual civilization activities was created as a standing body under the leading group. Yang Huaji, deputy head of the provincial party committee's Propaganda Department, serves concurrently as director of the office. Meanwhile, the original provincial committee in charge of "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves" activities and its office were dismantled.

SHANGHAI MAYOR MAKES SELF-CRITICISM AT MEETING

OW192213 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Text] The municipal party committee and municipal government held a meeting of responsible cadres on 18 July. Describing the fight against bureaucratism as a pressing task in the current effort to accelerate the pace of reform and opening to the outside world and to ensure stable economic and social development, they urged organs at all levels and their leading cadres to pay attention to the task and not to ignore matters and cases representing serious bureaucratism but to handle them seriously.

At the meeting, Jiang Zemin, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor of the municipality, delivered a report entitled Resolutely Conquer and Prevent Serious Bureaucratism. Yang Di, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, presided over the meeting.

In his speech, Jiang Zemin reviewed and analyzed major incidents that had occurred in Shanghai during the past year and major cases involving economic losses caused by dereliction of duty. He noted: The incidents and cases have caused the state serious losses and taken a heavy toll on the people's lives and property. They have also severely impaired the image of the party and the government. The factors leading to these incidents were complicated. There were a variety of subjective and objective reasons. One of these was the serious bureaucratic style of some leaders.

At this point, Jiang Zemin made a self-criticism. He said: In the area of municipal safety control, more assessments should have been made regarding the new circumstances and problems brought to the municipality by the development of production and construction. More research should have been done on how to manage a modern city in accordance with the law. There were only general calls for conquering bureaucratism, but no effective measures were taken to match these calls. After the major incidents occurred, no efforts were made to handle them seriously as typical cases, nor were there any efforts to draw lessons from these accidents and to prevent their recurrence.

In his speech, Jiang Zemin cited a number of typical cases to attack the current rampant bureaucratic trend. He lashed out at the departments and units responsible for these major accidents and cases. He called for assessing leaders' responsibility and dealing with those directly responsible. He said: The existence of serious bureaucratism has revealed the problems in the ideology of our leaders and in our work system. The current situation calls for an improvement in the understanding of the serious threats posed by bureaucratism. [paragraph continues]

Lax enforcement of discipline and law in dealing with bureaucratic issues has led to tolerance and accomodation without regard for principles. A definite responsibility system has yet to be introduced into our work. The supervisory organs of the party and the government have yet to perform their functions to the fullest extent. Efforts to educate and inspect the cadres on a regular basis are not adequate either. At present, there are a handful of politically weak cadres who tell their superiors only the good news but not the bad, deceive their superiors and delude their subordinates, and worm their way into the people's confidence. We should be extremely careful of such cadres.

In conclusion, on behalf of the municipal party committee and municipal government, Jiang Zemin urged the leading cadres of party and government organs at all levels to seriously study the guidelines of the relevant documents of the central authorities and the pertinent remarks made by central leading comrades' to investigate and sternly handle cases caused by dereliction of duty which have occurred in recent years by integrating the actual situations of their departments and units with those documents and remarks; to consolidate the responsibility systems for cadres at all levels; to take effective measures to prevent serious incidents caused by negligence; and to strengthen ideological and political work and the cadre educational system. He also urged discipline inspection and judiciary departments to enforce law impartially, to avoid the practice of favoritism, to handle typical cases sternly, to learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and to educate the cadres.

ZHEJIANG'S XUE JU ATTENDS MEETING ON RESERVE FORCE

OW162337 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jul 87 p 1

[Excerpt] The People's Armed Forces Committee under the provincial CPC Committee held a plenary meeting on 7 July to study the establishment of a reserve service division in the province. Xue Ju, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, governor, and chairman of the People's Armed Forces Committee, chaired and spoke at the meeting. Attending the meeting were Commander Li Qing, Deputy Commanders Yang Shijie and Wang Wenhui, and responsible comrades from departments concerned of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government. [passage omitted]

HEBEI'S XING CHONGZHI ON THEORETICAL EDUCATION

SK200640 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 87 p 1

[Excerpts] The scientific teaching department under the provincial party committee held a provincial forum on education in Marxist theory for higher learning institutions from 23 to 26 June at the Hebei Engineering Institute. Attending the forum were chairmen of the provincial office for arranging the teaching and research of Marxist-Leninist theories for 29 higher learning institutions and comrades of the provincial party committee's Propaganda Department, the provincial Educational Commission, and the pertinent departments -- more than 50 people in all. [passage omitted]

Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, attended and addressed the forum. He said: To cultivate talents with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline for socialist construction, we, as a socialist university, should first pay attention to moral education, particularly education in Marxist theory, because it indicates the nature and characteristics of the socialist higher learning institutions and determines the political orientation of higher education. It is the obligation of the comrades here to cultivate our university students to become Marxists. All profession specialities must adhere to the principle of integrating the fundamental tenets of Marxism with practice, with Marxism as the guidance. We do not need university students who refuse to study Marxism. We need university students who are comprehensively developed morally, intellectually, and physically.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi said: Teachers stand at an extremely glorious but very arduous post. Teachers are the molder of spiritual civilization building, as well as the engineers of the soul of mankind, and are thus respected by the broad masses of people. Teachers should learn from Chen Yuling, teacher of Marxist theory teacher from the Hebei Engineering Institute, who has made continuous efforts to reform the method of teaching Marxism-Leninism in close combination with the two cornerstones of the line pursued since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Teachers should strive to win support from all fields with their own behaviors. In carrying out reform, we should depend on not only the teachers here, but also the vast numbers of teachers and students, and should give play to the guidance role of teachers and the role of students as the main body. It is difficult to explain Marxism-Leninism well. Why is it difficult? The reason is that theoretical workers are required to make a penetrating explanation of the new problems and contradictions emerging in reform with Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method. We should face up to reality and answer questions instead of evading questions. To do this, we must conscientiously read books to learn about the society, reform, and the masses. We should organically integrate reading with understanding of the situation and guide students to accurately understand society and reform as well as the historical task they shoulder in order to help them embark on the road of healthy growth.

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING

SK220759 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 21 Jul 87

[Text] The 28th Standing Committee Meeting of the 6th Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress opened in Harbin on 21 July. The agenda of the meeting is to hear and discuss the provincial government's report on the provincial situation in work safety and make a relevant resolution; to discuss the Heilongjiang Provincial draft regulations on land management; to hear and discuss the provincial government's report on the fulfillment of 1987 January-June plan for national economic and social development; to hear and discuss the provincial government's report on the fulfillment of the 1986 final accounts plan, and the 1987 January-June budget plan, and make a relevant resolution; to hear and discuss the provincial government's report on the provincial antiflood work, and make a relevant resolution; to hear and discuss the provincial government's report on the fulfillment of the regulations on the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, and the work of prevention and treatment of type-B hepatitis; and to approve the appointment and removal of cadres.

The meeting on 21 July was presided over by Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Vice Chairmen Chen Yuanzhi, Lu Guang, Wang Jinling, Liu Huixian, Wang Pili, Zhao Zhenhua, and He Shoulun attended. Chen Yunlin, provincial vice governor; Zhang Li, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; Jian Chengwen, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; and responsible persons of relevant departments of the provincial government attended as non-voting delegates.

In his report on the provincial situation in work safety, Vice Governor Chen Yunlin said: The major reason for our province's grave incidents is the serious bureaucratic workstyles of leading members of the provincial government who lack a strong sense of responsibility to the state and the lives and property of the people.

Comrade Chen Yunlin pointed out: To prevent incidents of various types, we should draw lessons from incidents, resolutely overcome bureaucracy, persistently act according to the law, strictly handle incidents, strengthen control over work safety, and exert great efforts to fulfill measures for work safety.

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REGIONAL AFFAIRS  
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SHAANXI'S BAI JINIAN AT TOWN ENTERPRISES MEETING

HK210208 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Excerpts] A provincial conference of prefectural commissioners and mayors opened in Xian on 20 July. The main item on the agenda is to stimulate the development of township and town enterprises. [passage omitted]

Governor Zhang Boxing presided at the meeting. Vice Governor Xu Shanlin delivered a report entitled: Developing Township and Town Enterprises Is a Great Strategic Scheme for Invigorating Shaanxi's Economy. Also present were Bai Jinian, secretary of the provincial party committee; Tan Weixu, chairman of the provincial CPPCC; Li Xipu, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Sun Kehua and Yu Ming, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Vice Governors Zhang Bin and Sun Daren. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

NEW XINJIANG MD COMMANDER -- Gao Huangchang [7559 3562 2490], identified as commander of the Xinjiang Military District, spoke at a political work conference held in Urumqi on 23 June. Also speaking at the conference were Lanzhou Military Region Deputy Commander Liu Haiqing and Xinjiang MD Political Commissar Tang Guangcai [0781 1639 2088]. [Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 June 87 p 1 WA]

INTERIOR MINISTER EXPLAINS PROPOSED ASSEMBLY LAW

OW230306 Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 23 Jul 87

[Text] Taipei, July 23 (CNA) -- Interior Minister Wu Po-hsiung said Wednesday that the purpose of the proposed assembly and street march law is to maintain social order.

Explaining the contents of the assembly and street march bill in a coordination meeting with Kuomintang legislators, Wu said assemblies and marches should not violate the Constitution, the laws or social customs, disturb peace, or advocate communism or the division of national territory.

The bill also stipulates that the Presidential Office, the five government branches, and important public and military facilities are off limits to assemblies and demonstrations unless such activities are approved by authorities in advance.

Highlights of the 24-article bill are as follows:

-- Unregistered or disbanded civic organizations are not allowed to apply to hold or to attend street marches or assemblies;

-- All outdoor assemblies and demonstrations should have the approval of authorities except those for academic, religious, wedding, funeral and celebration purposes;

-- Those who intend to hold assemblies or marches should apply to authorities for approval 14 days in advance; and

-- Persons who hold illegal assemblies or demonstrations may be fined NT dlrs [new Taiwan dollars] 60,000-Nt dlrs 300,000 (U.S. dlrs 1,935-u.s. dlrs 9,677) if they refuse to disband after being ordered to do so.

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**DATE FILMED**

July 24, 1981

